

Herrn Vladimir Stassow
gewidmet.

Ouvertur
für Orchester
zu W. Shakespeares Tragödie
„König Lear“
componirt
von
Mili Balakirew.

Clavierauszug zu 4 Händen vom Componisten M. 3. —
Partitur M. 5. — no. Orchesterstimmen M. 10. — no.



Jul. Brinn, Zimmermann
Leipzig · St. Petersburg · Moskau · London.

Lith. Anst. v. Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig

1

1. The first step is to identify the problem.

Mili Balakirew.

Allegretto maestoso. M. M. ♩ = 84

Allegretto maestoso. M. M. ♩ = 84.

3 Flauti. I. II. III.

Oboe.

Corno inglese.

3 Clarinetti. I. II. in B. III. in A.

2 Fagotti.

4 Corni in F. I. II. III. IV.

2 Trombe in B.

2 Tromboni tenori.

Trombone basso e Tuba.

3 Timpani in B. F e A.

Violini I^{mi}.

Violini II^{di}.

Viole.

Violoncelli.

Contrabassi.

Allegretto maestoso. M. M. ♩ = 84.

Allegretto maestoso. M. M. ♩ = 84

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 11 staves. The first five staves are for the woodwinds and strings: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, and Bassoon. The next five staves are for the strings: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The final staff is for the Piano. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 10, and the second system contains measures 11 through 20. The music features a variety of dynamic markings, including *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). There are also crescendo and decrescendo hairpins. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and articulation marks. A first ending bracket labeled '1' spans measures 10 through 14. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

Musical score for a string ensemble, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations, including dynamics (f, ff, p, mf, pp), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (a 2., pizz., div.). The score is divided into two systems, with a section marker [2] appearing at the beginning of the second system. The time signature is 3/4.

The first system consists of 12 staves. The second system consists of 12 staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *pp* (pianissimo). Performance instructions include *a 2.* (second ending), *pizz.* (pizzicato), and *div.* (divisi).

The score is marked with a section indicator [2] at the beginning of the second system. The time signature is 3/4.

Allegro moderato. M. M. ♩ = 116.

Allegro moderato. M. M. ♩ = 116.

Fl.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Tromb. ten.

Tromb. basso e Tuba.

Timp.

div.

unis. pizz.

pizz.

div. pizz.

p

mf

sf

This page of a musical score, numbered 7, contains a complex arrangement for a string quartet. The score is written for four staves, each with a different clef: the first two are treble clefs and the last two are bass clefs. The key signature consists of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music is characterized by dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages in the upper staves, often marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lower staves provide a harmonic and rhythmic foundation, with dynamics ranging from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*). Various articulation and performance instructions are present, including *a 2.* (second ending), *arco* (arco), *unis.* (unison), *pizz.* (pizzicato), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs or first/second endings.

4

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring multiple staves with complex notation. The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by letters like 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'sf' (sforzando). Articulation is marked with 'div.' (divisi) and 'unis.' (unison). A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is visible in the lower right section. The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.

5

a 2.

This musical score page contains measures 1 through 5 of a piece. The score is written for piano and orchestra. The piano part is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The orchestra part includes strings (violin I, violin II, viola, cello, double bass) and woodwinds (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon). The score features various dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *p* (piano). The tempo is marked *a 2.* (allegretto). The score is divided into two systems, with a measure rest (5) at the end of the first system and the beginning of the second system. The first system contains measures 1-4, and the second system contains measures 5-8. The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a more rhythmic line in the left hand. The orchestra part provides harmonic support with various instruments.

5

12

Fl.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

3

Fl.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Hr.

Tp.

Vl.

Vla.

Vcl.

Cb.

p

mf

pp

pizz.

arco

6

Fl.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Timp.

6

a 2.

Z. 3835

First system of musical notation, measures 1 through 6. The score is written for multiple staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando). A first ending bracket labeled "a 2." spans measures 4 and 5. The system concludes with a *sf* marking.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7 through 12. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature remains two sharps. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). The system ends with a *p* marking.

This page of musical notation, numbered 15, contains a piano score. The score is written for a grand piano, with a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is D major, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, dynamics (mf, p), and articulation marks. The notation is arranged in two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass staves) and a single bass staff. The first system includes a grand staff with a treble staff and a bass staff, and a single bass staff. The second system includes a grand staff with a treble staff and a bass staff, and a single bass staff. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamics clearly marked.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, with staves arranged in two systems. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. Dynamics are indicated throughout, including fortissimo (ff), forte (f), mezzo-forte (mf), piano (p), and mezzo-piano (mp). There are also articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The key signature is D major, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values. The page is numbered '1' in the bottom right corner.

7

Fl.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Timp.

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

7

Z. 3835

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for multiple instruments, each on its own staff. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cor. ingl. (Cor Anglais), Clar. (Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), Cor. (Horn), Tr. (Trumpet), Tromb. ten. (Trombone), Tromb. basso e Tuba. (Trombone and Tuba), and Timp. (Timpani). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The page is numbered 4 in the bottom right corner.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a string quartet, featuring staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system includes measures 1 through 6. The second system includes measures 7 through 12. The third system includes measures 13 through 18. The fourth system includes measures 19 through 24. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'pp'. The first system shows the Violin I and II parts with some melodic lines, while the Viola and Cello/Double Bass parts have more sustained notes. The second system introduces a new melodic line in the Violin I part. The third system shows the Violin I and II parts playing a rhythmic pattern. The fourth system shows the Violin I and II parts playing a melodic line, while the Viola and Cello/Double Bass parts have sustained notes. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

Fl. I. II.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Tromb. ten.

Tromb. basso e Tuba.

Timp.

A muta in Es.

8

Fl. I. II.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

arco

arco

arco

8

9

Fl.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

9

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. *p*

mf

p

arco

pizz.

sf

Fl.

Cor. ingl.

Clar. *a 2.* *p*

Fag.

Cor. *p*

Timp. *sf*

p

mf

a 2.

p

mf

arco

p

mf

arco

p

mf

mf

[illegible]

System 11, measures 1-10. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The percussion part includes a variety of instruments, including timpani, snare drum, and cymbals, with specific playing techniques indicated by slurs and accents.

System 11, measures 11-20. The score continues with the same ensemble. The key signature remains three flats. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The percussion part includes a variety of instruments, including timpani, snare drum, and cymbals, with specific playing techniques indicated by slurs and accents.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written on multiple staves, with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo). There are also articulation marks like 'a 2.' (accents) and 'unis.' (unison). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the overall layout is typical of a professional musical manuscript.

Più tranquillo.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, including woodwinds, strings, and possibly brass. The notation is in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte) are used throughout the score. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical score, with clear notation and a structured format.

Più ^ptranquillo.

[illegible]

13

Fl.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Tromb. ten.

Tromb. basso e Tuba.

Timp.

p

sf

ff

sf

ff

13

Z. 3835

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-5. The score is in E-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano with multiple staves. Measures 1-3 show a melodic line in the upper staves and a bass line. Measure 4 has dynamic markings *sf* and *sfp*. Measure 5 has a piano marking *p*. A first ending bracket labeled "a2." spans measures 1-3.

Musical score for the second system, measures 6-9. The score continues from the first system. Measures 6-8 show a complex melodic and harmonic texture with many beamed notes. Measure 9 has a piano marking *p*. A first ending bracket labeled "a2." spans measures 6-8.

This musical score is for a 14-measure piece, indicated by the number '14' in a box at the top right and bottom right. The score is written for a large ensemble, likely a symphony orchestra, with multiple staves for different instruments. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems, each containing seven staves. The first system includes a variety of musical notations, including whole notes, half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The second system continues the musical development, featuring similar notation and dynamics, with a final measure marked with a double bar line. The score is presented in a clear, professional layout with a white background and black ink.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has 10 staves, and the second system has 4 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The first system includes dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *a 2.* (second ending). The second system includes performance instructions like *unis.* (unison) and *div.* (divisi). The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and rests, indicating a fast and intricate piece of music.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely from a symphony score. The notation is arranged in two systems of staves. The top system consists of ten staves, and the bottom system consists of five staves. The music is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. There are also markings for articulation, such as accents and slurs. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and intricate rhythmic patterns. The page is numbered '1' in the top left corner.

15

Ob. *p espressivo*

Clar. *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. I. II. *pp*

Tromb. basso e Tuba.

Timp. *pp*

perdendo

espressivo

15

Fl. I. II. *pp*

Clar. *pp*

perdendo

pp

espressivo

pizz.

p

perdendo

ppp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

arco

pp espressivo

Tempo del commincio,

Cor. ingl.

Clar.

Fag.

Timp.

pizz.

pizz.

poco ritenuto e morendo

arco

arco

arco

arco

arco

arco

Tempo del commincio.

16

Poco a poco ritenuto al fine.

[illegible]

Poco a poco ritenuto al fine.